KOPOLDOVA, Jirina; LIEBSTER, Jindrich; BABICKY, Arnost

Mechanism of radiochemical degradation of amino acids.1. Degradation of aminobutyric acid. Jaderna energie 6 no.10: 348-349 O '60.

1. Biologicky ustav, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Praha.

LIEBSTER, J.; KOPOLDOVA, J.; KOZEL, J.; DOBIASOVA, M.

Preparation of compounds nonspecifically marked with C^{14} by means of biosynthesis. I.Apparatus for biosynthesis and preparation of nonspecifically marked Carbohydrates. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1582-1590 Je '61.

1. Biologisches Institut der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Tracers(Biology)) (Carbohydrates)

LIEBSTER, J.; KOPOLDOVA, J.; DOBIASOVA, M.; KOZEL, J.

Preparation of C^{14}-tagged compounds by means of biosynthesis. II. Isolation of C^{14}-tagged photosynthesis products from the algae Chlorella vulgaris. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1694-1699 Je '61.

1. Biologisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Tracers(Biology)) (Algae) (Photosynthesis)

LIEBSTER, J.; DOBIASOVA, M.; KOPOLDOVA, J.; EKL, J.

Preparation of C^{14}-tagged compounds by means of biosynthesis. III. Separation of C^{14}-tagged amino acids from protein hydrolysate of the algae Chlorella vulgaris. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1700-1707 Je '61.

1. Biologisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag. (For Liebster, Dobiasova, Kopoldova) 2.Institut fur Furschung, Erzeugung und Anwendung von Radioisotopen, Prag (for Ekl).

(Tracers(Biology)) (Amino acids) (Algae)

KOPOLEVA, R.L.

Reaktive properties of encapsulated receptors. Vopr.fiziol. no.8: 179-183 '54. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kuybyshevskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(NERVE ENDINGS,
reactive properties of encapsulated receptors)

L 12530-63 EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD

ACCESSION NR: AP3002760 S/0121/63/000/006/0028/0033

AUTHOR: Koponev, I. D.

TITLE: Breaking of chips by interrupted steel cutting 16 60

SOURCE: Stanki i instrument, no. 6, 1963, 28-33

TOPIC TAGS: chip breaking, interrupted cutting, grooved cams, lead mechanism, cutting speed

ABSTRACT: The author reviewed various methods of chip breaking in high-speed cutting of steel. The kinematic method of chip breaking by interrupted cutting was introduced by the Minskiy podshipnikovyy zavod (Minsk Bearing Plant). In applying this method additional attachments were necessary for automatic lathes. The interrupted motion was imparted by providing grooves of proper shape and size on actuating cams of the lead mechanism. Three basic shapes of grooves are analysed. In some cases the application of this method increased the speed of work by a factor of 2-2.5 without affecting the cutting tool. The method was applied to 60 lathes of different models used in producing various bearings. The following advantages are listed: 1) small cost of groove preparation; 2) consistent breaking of chips within broad ranges of operating conditions; 3) improvement

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L 13530-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3002760

of working conditions and safety; 4) fast and automatic removal of chips from the cutting zone (this improves the cooling of the cutter and prolongs its life). Orig. art. has: 9 figures and 18 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 15Jul63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOPONEV, I.D.

New methods for chip breaking should be used. Mashinostroitel' no.11:39 N '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Nachal'nik tekhnologicheskogo byuro Minskogo podshipnikovogo zavoda.

KOPONEV, I.D.

Increasing the efficiency of machining on automatic multispindle bar and pipe lathes. Stan. i instr. 35 no.7:30-33 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:10)

KOPONEV, I.D.

Cams with plates for chip breaking. Stan. i instr. 36 no.7: 31-32 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KOPONEV, I. I.

Works of the Central Peat Ex-perimental Station, (Min of Agri. RSFSR)

Volume [redacted], 1936, "Peat-Fecal Fertilizer."

[redacted] Authors, Rozanov, N. S. and Koponev, I. I.

SO: Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, Vol XXXV, No 1, pp 100-110, Jan-Feb 1950, Russian bimo per, Moscow/Leningrad (U-5511, 12 Feb 1954)

KOPORC, J.

In memory of Vatroslav Florschutz. Acta chir. iugosl. 1 no.3: 309-310 1954.

(OBITUARIES
Florschutz, Vatroslav)

BETLHEIM,Stjepan,dr.; BUCAN,Neda,dr.; KOPORCIC,Petar,dr.

On psychotherapy of psychical impotence. Lijec. vjes. 81 no.7-8: 493-502 '59.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Zagrebu.

(PSYCHOTHERAPY)
(IMPOTENCE ther.)

PERSIC, Nikola, dr.; KOPORCIC, Petar, dr.

Polyclinical and dispensary psychiatric services in Croatia.
Lijecn. vjesn. 83 no.5:445-458 '61.

1. Iz Neurolosko-psihijatrijske klinike Med. fakulteta Sveucilista u Zagrebu u Zagrebu i Zavoda za socijalno osiguranje NR Hrvatske u Zagrebu.

(PSYCHIATRY)

GOSTL, B.; KOPORCIC, P.

The present possibilities of rehabilitation of mental patients. Neuropsihijatrija 10 no.1/2:1-11 '62.

1. Iz Bolnice za zivcane i dusevne bolesti i u Vrapcu (Ravnatelj: Prim. dr Josip Glaser).

(MENTAL DISORDERS) (REHABILITATION)

S

Koporskiy, A.S.

AUTHORS: Voznesenskiy, V.I., Korotkikh, N.V., Chernetskiy, A.V., Koporskiy A.S. 53-4-9/10

TITLE: Oscillographical Tubes for Recording Rapidly Occurring Processes (Ostsillograficheskiye trubki dlya zapisi bystroprotekayushchikh protsessov)

PERIODICAL: Uspekhi Fiz. Nauk, 1957, Vol. 62, Nr 4, pp. 497-522 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present survey comprises the last decade; it comprises the main methods of oscillographics of processes taking place rapidly and also some characteristic problems on rapidly acting electron-beam tubes (for instance for the production of a thin electron-beam post-acceleration, etc.). The survey is arranged as follows: 1: The methods of velocity oscillography. The deflecting systems, the limitations of the usual deflecting systems for high frequency. 2: The electron beam tubes with deflecting system in form of a line with two conductions. 3: The electron beam tubes for the investigation of phenomena taking place rapidly with high efficiency. 4: Microoscillographical tubes. 5: Tubes with a reflecting system for a travelling wave. 6: The investigation of the ultrashort electronic blobs. 7: The diameter of the spot. 8: The velocity of registration. 9: The dependence of brightness on current density and on the accelerated voltage. 10: The constrast.

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Oscillographical Tubes for Recording Rapidly Occurring Processes 53-4-9/10

11: Photography. Summarized survey: Up to now the width of the band of the frequencies to be investigated was increased to 10000 megacycles. Tubes with such a band permit the investigation of processes of a duration of 10^{-9} sec. Most of the tubes have a good resolving power. The signal to be resolved must have at least 1 V. The registration velocity of 10^{10} cm/sec obtained for some tubes is in fact a realizable value for serial devices. Frequency distortions in deflecting systems, however, hitherto prevented the sufficiently accurate investigation of those transition processes the spectra of which exceeded 1000 megacycles. At present oscillographical tubes are needed by means of which transition processes of a duration of from 10^{-9} to 5.10^{-11} sec and with amplitudes of some tenths of a volt can be investigated. Accordingly, improvements of the frequency characteristic of the deviations and the resolving power of the oscillographic tubes has to be aimed at when developing new tubes. There are 19 figures, 3 tables and 55 references, 13 of which are Slavic.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

ACC NR: L 45847-66
AR6016020 SOURCE CODE: UR/0271/66/000/001/B013/B013

AUTHOR: Koporskiy, A. S.

20
B

TITLE: Determination of overheat temperature of transformers using ferrite cores with a rectangular hysteresis loop under quasi-stationary conditions

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Avtomat. telemekh. i vychisl. tekhn., Abs. 1B89

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta. vyp. 60, ch. 2, 1965, 67-75

TOPIC TAGS: ferrite core, rectangular hysteresis loop, overheat temperature, transformer

ABSTRACT: At present the overheat temperature of ferrite cores which have a rectangular hysteresis loop is determined very approximately from the heat transfer coefficient and transformer surface. Experiments have shown that the overheat temperature thus obtained is considerably lower than the calculated temperature. This difference derives from the influence of transformer winding inputs not being taken into consideration. Methods of calculation based on a one-dimensional equivalent thermal circuit for obtaining reliable data are presented. A system for determining overheat temperature of ferrite cores or for deter-

Card 1/2 UDC: 681.142.32.002

KOPORSKIY, A.S.

KOPORSKIY, A.S.; CHERNETSKIY, A.V.; KOROTKIKH, N.V.; VOZNESENSKIY, V.I.

Electronic techniques for producing ultrashort pulses. Usp.fiz. nauk 63 no.4:801-812 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

KOPORSKIY, A.S. (Moskva); PIROGOV, A.I. (Moskva); SHAMAYEV, Yu.M. (Moskva)

Dynamic characteristics of magnetic cores with rectangular hysteresis loop and their analytical description. Avtom. i telem. 25 no.10:1502-1510 O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

83633

9.6150

S/058/60/000/005/007/008
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 5, p. 232, # 11889

AUTHOR: Koporulin, L.V.

TITLE: On the Method of Barrier Grids

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1959, Vol. 39, pp. 123-129

TEXT: The method of the barrier grids is analyzed, which is used for determining the ionic mobility. The resolving power of the method is determined. The estimation of the error is presented, which arises in consequence of the origination of free electrons, as well as in consequence of "aging" of the ions under investigation in one of the circuits used in the barrier grid method. The age of the negative ions is computed, which arise in O_2.

N.N. Semashko

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

KOPORULIN, L. V.

24.2120
5.4300

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S/058/60/000/03/13/030

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 3, p. 228, # 6556

AUTHOR: Koporulin, L. V.

TITLE: On the Mobility of Negative Ions in Pure Oxygen at High E/p

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Kishinevsk. un-t, 1959, Vol. 39, pp. 131-136

TEXT: A technique was described for measuring the mobility of negative ions, which is more efficient than that applied earlier (RZhFiz, 1958, No. 8, 18440). It is based on Tyndall's and Powell's method of locking grids (A. M. Tyndall, Mobility of Positive Ions in Gases, Cambridge Press, 1938). The measurements were carried out in pure O_2 with ions of the age of 10^{-4} sec at pressures of 5-55 mm Hg and at a fixed frequency of 3,100 c. At $E/p < 13$ v/cm·mm Hg the mobility of the ions is 2.85 ± 0.03 cm^2/v·sec and does not depend on the value of the reduced field. With a further increase of E/p the mobility increases according to the linear law. The measured value of mobility at small E/p agrees with Nilsen's and Bradbury's data (R. A. Nilsen, N. E. Bradbury, Phys. Rev., 1937, Vol. 51, p. 69) which points to the predominance of $2O_2^-$ ions in pure oxygen. In the case of $E/p \geq 13$ v/cm·mm Hg the speed of directed ion motion begins surpassing the speed of heat motion, which leads to the weakening of the polarization interaction between the ions and the molecules and to an increase in mobility.

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I.P.F.

17(10)

SOV/177-58-7-12/28

AUTHOR: Koporulin, N.V., Colonel of the Medical Corps, Volkov, S.I. (Deceased), Colonel of the Medical Corps and Candidate of Medical Sciences, and Syts'ko, I.A., Lieutenant-Colonel of the Medical Corps.

TITLE: The Development of the Callus After Closed Fractures of Hollow Cylindrical Bones in Radiation Sickness

PERIODICAL: Voyenno-meditsinskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 7, pp 56-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the article the author reports on the development of callus after a closed fracture of hollow cylindrical bones in radiation sickness. Experimental rabbits were radiated by means of the RUMZ-type apparatus. The literature on the effect of x-rays on normal and pathological tela ossea is contradictory. Uspenskaya points out that the normal tela ossea is very resistant to x-rays while Podlyashchuk and Fridkin prove that the tela ossea is very sensitive to x-rays, probably more sensitive than the skin and

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3(5) SOV/20-127-6-35/51

AUTHOR: Koporulin, V. I.

TITLE: Secondary Variations in Rocks of the Coal-bearing Layer in the Chadan Deposit of the Tuva Downwarping, and Manifestations of Post-Jurassic Magmatism in This Region

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 6, pp 1269-1272 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The deposit mentioned in the title fills, in the western part of the Tuva downwarping, a brachy-synclinal depression and is of Middle-Jurassic age. It corresponds, on the whole, to the Ulugkhemskaya suite of the basin of the same name (Ref 1), and lies upon Silurian and Devonian rocks. The microscopic investigation made possible the separation of 3 zones which differ by the variations mentioned in the title: I) Z o n e o f c o m p l e t e l y c h a n g e d a n d s e c o n d a r i l y q u a r t z e d r o c k s ; it is bound to the lower part of the cross section and 30-35 m thick, at the most. The entire material of the sandy-gritty rocks (feldspar, muscovite, chlorite, effusive splinters, cement) is completely replaced by quartz (Fig 1). II) Z o n e o f r e l a t i v e l y

Card 1/3

strong changes with a prevailing transformation to sericite; it lies on zone I and is 20-25 m thick (Figs 2 and 3). III) Zone of relatively weakly transformed rocks; it comprises the rest of the coal-bearing layer, attaining a thickness of 100-110 m. The clastic components are here, in general, poorly affected by the processes of secondary disintegration. Very well preserved feldspar grains occur in greater quantities, although there are also splinters strongly transformed to kaolinite and sericite. The intensity of this process increases considerably from top to bottom. All the peculiarities of the secondary changes mentioned are quite different from those arising under the influence of a regional metamorphism. They are distinctly different from the epigenetic transformations of Jurassic sediments in other regions of the Tuva downwarping. They are primarily formed (according to Ref 2) in acid and middle effusives, to a smaller extent in metamorphic and sedimentary rocks under the influence of the hydrothermal metasomatic action of small and surface-near

intrusions of an acid and middle magma. These analogies suggest that in the region of the Chadan deposit there must be a similar intrusion which had effected the changes under consideration. Several manifestations of a post-Jurassic magmatic activity were ascertained in the western part of the Tuva downwarping (Refs 3, 4, A. L. Losev). There are 4 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Geological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 25, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 20, 1959

LOPOLIN, V.I.

Origin of the zeolite cement in sand and gravel rocks of coal-bearing series in the southeastern part of the Irkutsk Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 137 no. 1:174-177 Mr-Ap '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavlen akademikom N.M. Strakhovym.

(Cheremkhovo Basin--Zeolites)

KOPORULIN, V.I.

Origin of pyrite concretions in Jurassic coal-bearing mineral deposits of the western part of Irkutsk Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.5:1194-1197 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom N.M.Strakhovym.

(Irkutsk Basin--Pyrites)

KOPORULIN, V.I.

Types of secondary alterations in sand-gravel rocks of coal-bearing layers in the Irkutsk Basin and their possible association with underground waters. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 27 no.3:72-87 Mr '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Irkutsk Basin--Coal geology)
(Irkutsk Basin--Water, Underground)

KOPORULIN, V.I.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P.

Principal terrigenous mineralogical associations of rocks in the coal-bearing strata of Irkutsk Basin. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.2:426-429 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom D.I. Shcherbakovym.
(Irkutsk Basin—Mineralogy)

KOPOSOV, A

SOKOLOV, A., inzhener-polkovnik; KOPOSOV, A., inzhener-podpolkovnik.

Preparing equipment for wintertime use. Voen.-inzh. zhur. 101 no.10: 42-44 O '57. (MLRA 10:11)

(Vehicles, Military--Cold weather conditions)

KOPOSOV, G.

Deep in the heart of the Arctic regions. Sov.foto 22 no.1:10-15 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek".
(Lenin (Atomic ship))

NEYELOV, O.; GENDE-ROTE, V.; ZEL'MA, G.; RUYKOVICH, V.; STANOVOV, A.; GRANOVSKIY, N.; RED'KIN, M.; KHLEBNIKOV, A.; PORTER, L.; KOPOSOV, G.

Let's talk about your snapshots. Sov.foto 23 no.1:42-45 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Chlen moskovskoy fotosektsii Soyuza zhurnalistov SSSR (for Neyelov). 2. Fotokorrespondenty TASS (for Gende-Rote, Granovskiy, Red'kin, Porter). 3. Fotokorrespondenty zhurnala "Sovetskaya zhenshchina" (for Zel'ma, Stanovov). 4. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Sovetskiy Soyuz" (for Ruykovich). 5. Predsedatel' Moskovskogo fotokluba (for Khlebnikov). 6. Fotokorrespondent zhurnala "Ogonek" (for Koposov).

(Photography)

ACC NR: AR7000884

temperature reaches a maximum and behaves as a semiconductor. An increase in the amount of Sn brings about a monotonic increase in ρ_{11} . An analysis was made of the dependence of magnetic resistance on temperature and the amount of Sn. Tables are given of circular diagrams of the magnetic resistance of both pure and alloyed bismuth. Results obtained from single and multi-ellipsoid models of the valence band of Bi are discussed qualitatively. [Translation of abstract] [SP]

SUB CODE: 20//

Card 2/2

CHIRTSOV, A.D.; KOPOSOV, G.D. (Arkhangel'sk)

Photograping interrupter satellite track with the miniature "Leningrad" camera. Biul.sta.pot.nabl.isk.sput.Zem. no.28:7-9 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Arkhangel'skaya stantsiya nablyudeniya iskusstvennykh sputnikov Zemli.

(Artificial satellites—Tracking)

AFONIN, V.I.; KOPOSOV, I.A.; ROMANOV, Yu.A.; CHERNYAYEVA, V.G.

Surface radiometric surveying in the lower Volga Valley and Ciscaucasia. Geol. nefti i gaza no.6:48-52 Je '57. (MIRA 10:8)
(Volga Valley--Petroleum geology)
(Caucasus, Northern--Petroleum geology)
(Gamma rays)

KOPOSOV, I.; SOKOLOV, B.

Lacq (France) Gas and Oil Field. Gaz.prom. 4 no.5:50-53 My '59.
(MIRA 12:7)
(Lacq, France--Oil fields) (Lacq, France--Gas, Natural)

KOPOSOV, I.

Development of techniques and methods of boring and completing of gas wells in the Saint Juan Basin (USA). Gaz. prom. no.10:52-54 O '58.
(Saint Juan Valley--Gas, Natural) (MIRA 11:11)

YEROFEYEV, N.S.; KOZLOV, A.L.; SAVCHENKO, V.P.; YELIN, N.D.; ALEKSIN, A.G.; MAKSIMOV, S.P.; DAKHNOV, V.N.; SHMGLEV, A.A.; KOZHUKHOV, V.A.; ANDRIANOV, N.I.; KOPOSOV, I.A.; YENIKEYEV, P.N.; KALANTAROV, A.P., vedushchiy red.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Efficient method of prospecting for gas fields; studies of the temporary commission of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the U.S.S.R.] Ratsional'naia metodika razvedki gazovykh mestorozhdenii; materialy vremennoi komissii GNTK SSSR. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 125 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet.
(Gas, Natural) (Prospecting)

KOPOSOV, I.A.

Results of studying the electrical resistivity and self-polarization potentials of carbonate rocks of the karst complex of the Karabi-Yayly Mountain (Crimean Mountains). Trudy MINKHiGP no.41:3-12 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

CA KOPOSOV I. P. 13

The genesis of the soil cover of the forest steppe in the light of the theories of Williams (Vil'yams) I. P. Koposov. *Pochvovedenie* (Pedology) 1950, No. 10, 18–[illegible]. A review of the theories on the genesis of the soils and an attempt to fit these to the concepts of Williams (C. A. 41, 7016d) on the unified fundamental process of soil formation. To illustrate his points K. presents data on some of the chem. properties of the forest steppe soils, such as org. matter content, exchange capacity, and exchangeable ions [illegible].

Koposov, I.P.

USSR/Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. I-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22431

Author : Koposov, I.P.
Inst :
Title : River Bottom Lands of the Ulyanov Oblast'.

Orig Pub: Tr. Ulyanovsk. s-kh. in-ta, 1956, 4, 5-23

Abstract: River bottom soils of the river systems in the Ulyanov oblast' occupying an area ~134 thousand hectares, are classified. These soils are divided into 2 chief groups -- grainy bottom land and lamellar. In each of these groups, the soils are differentiated by the degree of their swampiness and the level of their subsurface water; by the presence or absence on surface soil of sandy non-humus alluvial deposits; by their carbonaceousness; by their salt marshes; by their salinity, and by their mechanical composition. The largest area is occupied by soils of grainy bottom lands, which are distinguished by a considerable

Card : 1/2

USSR/Soil Science. Genesis and Geography of Soils. I-2

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22431

thickness of their humus surfaces (80-125 cm), and mulch content of 3 to 13%. The gross N content in the upper humus layer is 0.3-0.5%, P 0- 0.15-0.29%, K 0-0.008-0.035%. The reaction of these soils is either weakly alkaline or neutral; the carbonaceous content fluctuates from tenths of 1% up to 14-15%, absorption capacity from 30 to 68 m eq. The soils of the lamellar river bottom lands, together with the lighter mechanical matter, are distinguished by a lower humus content and smaller reserves of nutrient substances. The river bottom soils of Ul'yanov region are suitable for adaptation to vegetable cultivation.

Card : 2/2

14-57-7-14968

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 7, p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Koposov, I. P.

TITLE: Solonetz-Type Soils in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast' (Pochvy solontsovogo tipa Ul'yanovskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ul'yanovskogo s.-kh. in-ta, 1956, Vol 4, pp 24-38

ABSTRACT: Small concentrations of solonetz soil are found chiefly in isolated depressions and a few river valleys in the southern and southeastern sections of the Oblast. They are divided into two separate types: 1) residual solonchak-like solonetz soils on the right bank section, which develop on saline clays; 2) nonsolonchak solonetz steppe soils of the left bank area. The latter develop in yellow-brown carbonate clays, and include small saline marshes in the sinkholes of the supra-meadow terraces. The former

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Solonetz-Type Soils in Ul'yanovskaya Oblast (Cont.) 14-57-7-14968

contain more humus (4 to 8 percent) and N and K, but they have poor physical properties characteristic of solonetz soils. The latter contain less humus (3 to 7 percent), but their content of available P and K is as great as that of chernozems. N_2SO_4 content of the soil-forming rock is responsible for the solonetz soils of the right bank area. Here the solonetz soils are produced under the influence of turf process of soil formation. This process is accompanied by development of solonetz soils and their external features, caused by large amount of Na absorbed by the organic and mineral colloidal fraction of soil. K. K. Gedroyts has described the development of solonetz soils when Na salts are leached out but Na cation is left. Unusual solonetz soils are forming in this area. They differ substantially from typical solonetz soils of southern and southwestern USSR by their weaker development of solonetz characteristics and by their more strongly developed turf features. Local relief, local climatic peculiarities, and a process analogous to the one governing the development of chernozems in the southern and southeastern parts

Card 2/3

of the USSR have contributed to the development of the solonetz soils over the left bank area in the Oblast. At the present time these solonetz soils are gradually changing into steppe soils. This process of spontaneous improvement is caused by the upward migration of Ca. Small, isolated saline swamps, filling some depressions and occurring most commonly on the second unflooded supra-meadow river terraces, differ from the solonetz soils by their fine mechanical composition of horizon A and by their low humus content. The author recommends measures for improving the solonetz soils of Ul'yanovskaya Oblast.

Card 3/3

M. Morekhin

KOPOSOV, L.M.

One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the "Pobeda rabochikh" Paint Factory in Yaroslavl. Lakokras. mat. i ikh. prim. no.5:1 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

SULIN, V.A., inzh.; VARUKOV, K., starshiy tekhnik (g.Volzhskiy); VORONOV, Dm. (g.Ashkhabad); PATRYNOV, A., elektrik (g.Gor'kiy); SHAPIRO, Ye.; KOPOSOV, N., inzh. (g.Leningrad)

Suggested, created, introduced. Izobr.i rats. no.6:38-40 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Byuro sodeystviya ratsionalizatsii i izobretatel'stvu Gosudarstvennogo soyuznogo konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskogo byuro po proyektirovaniyu schetnykh mashin, g.Leningrad (for Sulin). 2. Sotrudnik gazety "Stroitel", g.Baku (for Shapiro).
(Technological innovations)

KOPOSOV, N.

New milling cutter. Mashinostroitel' no.4:27 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Metal-cutting tools)

CHUCHKALOV, A.; KOPOSOV, N.; PERFIL'YEV, N.; MAKAROV, V.; GUBANOV, A.; YEGOROV, L.; CHUZHMIR, A., aspirant

Creative initiative of the masses and the establishment of norms. Sots. trud 8 no.9:87-97 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Starshiy instruktor otdela proizvodstvennoy raboty i zarabotnoy platy Altayskogo promyshlennogo krayevogo soveta professional'nykh soyuzov (for Chuchkalov). 2. Nachal'nik byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Leningradskogo vagonostroitel'nogo zavoda im. I.Ye.Yegorova (for Koposov). 3. Zamestitel' nachal'nika otdela organizatsii truda Cherepovetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda (for Perfil'yev). 4. Nachal'nik otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Lyublinskogo liteyno-mekhanicheskogo zavoda (for Makarov). 5. Starshiy inzh. Lyublinskogo liteyno-mekhanicheskogo zavoda (for Gubanov). 6. Starshiy inzh. otdela truda i zarabotnoy platy Ural'skogo turbomotornogo zavoda (for Yegorov). 7. Ural'skiy universitet (for Chuzhmir).

KOPOSOV, N.A. (Leningrad)

Prevention of tourniquet shock. Eksp.khir. 4 no.3:47 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(SHOCK)

KOPOSOV, N. A., (Lieutenant Colonel of the Medical Service and Candidate of Medical Sciences)

"The Use of Capron Thread in Surgical Practice"

Voyenno-Meditsinskiv Zhurnal, No. 12, December 1961, pp 62-73

MAKEYEV, V.D., kand.med.nauk; KOPOSOV, N.A.; USOV, D.V.

Surgical scrub. Vest.khir. no.6:119-120 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz voyennogo gospitalya i kafedry voyenno-morskoy khirurgii (nach. - prof. A.A. Bocharov) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii im. S.M. Kirova.
(SURGERY, ASEPTIC AND ANTISEPTIC)

KOPOSOV, N. A., podpolkovnik meditsinskoy sluzhby, kand. med. nauk

Use of capron threads in surgery. Voen.-med. zhur. no.12:70 D '61. (MIRA 15:7)

(NYLON) (SUTURES)

KOPOSOV, N.A.

Use of polyethylene rings in a circular vascular suture. Eksper.khir. i anest.no.2:6-8'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry voyenno-morskoy khirurgii (nachal'nik-prof. A.A. Bocharob) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

(BLOOD VESSELS—SURGERY) (SUTURES)

KOPOSOV, N.M.

Computing instrument for determining the operating time of machine tools. Mashinostroitel' no.5:25-26 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Calculating machines)

KOPOSOV, N.M.

The shop received new equipment. Mashinostroitel' no.10: 21-22 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Leningrad--Railroads--Cars--Construction)

KOPOSOV, V.

Our concern for members of the Soviet Armed Forces. Sov.profsoiuzy 5 no.12:58-59 O '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Predsedatel' savkoma profsoyuza Moskovskogo neftepererabatuvayushchego zavoda.

(Soldiers--Recreation)

KOSTYUK, V.I.; KOPOSOV, V.N.

Critical point in the hydrate formation system "hydrocarbon-brine".
Gaz. prom. 9 no.3:41-42 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOPOSOV, Ye.S., kand.med.nauk

Some changes and simplifications in the method for determining the Rh factor in blood tranfusions; preliminary report. Trudy LSGMI 59:36-38 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. klinikoy - prof. A.V.Smirnov).

(Rh FACTOR)

KOPOSOV, Ye.S.; TRUNIN, M.A.; PECHENKIN, A.L.

Plastic materials in surgical clinical practice. Trudy LSGMI 59: 43-47 '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Gospital'naya khirurgicheskaya klinika Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. klinikoy - prof. A.V. Smirnov) i Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut polimerizatsionnykh plastmass (dir. instituta - N.M.Yegorov).
(PLASTICS) (SURGERY, PLASTIC)

KOPOSOV, Ye.S. (Leningrad, Moskovskiy pr. d.50, kv.3); TRUNIN, M.A.; LESHCHINSKAYA, A.F.

Follow-up and successive treatment of goiter in the polyclinic and hospital. Vest.khir. no.1:45-52 '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. A.V. Smirnov) Leningradskogo sanitarno-gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo instituta i endokrinologicheskogo kabineta polikliniki No.16 (gl. vrach - A.F. Glebushko) g. Leningrada.
(GOITER)

KOPOSOV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; TRUNIN, M.A., kand. med. nauk

Use of a biological antiseptic tampon in bile duct surgery and traumatology. Trudy LSGMI 74:172-176 '62.

(MIRA 17:10)

KOPOSOV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; GULYAYEV, A.S.

Exclusion of the damaged section of cellophane during hemodialysis in the "artificial kidney" apparatus produced by the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments. Urologiia 28 no.3:61-62 '63
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz laboratorii "iskusstvennoy pochki" (nauchnyy rukovoditel' prof. N.N. Savitskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova.

KOPOSOV, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk; OREL, S.G.; VOL'VACHEV, N.I.; ZOLOCHEVSKIY, M.A.; RUDENKO, N.N.

Sterilization of the "artificial kidney" produced by the Scientific Research Institute of Experimental Surgical Apparatus and Instruments. Urologiia no.4:38-42 '64. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Otdeleniye iskusstvennoy pochki (nauchnyy rukovoditel' - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Savitskiy) Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Kirova, Leningrad.

KOPOSOVA, Ol'ga Borisovna; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy red.; GANINA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Economics of slim and slimmer well drilling] Ekonomika bureniia skvazhin malogo i umen'shennogo diametrov; opyt burovikov Bashkirii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1960. 46 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Oil well drilling--Costs)

KOPOSOVA, O.B.

Efficient drilling of wells with smaller diameters. Trudy MINKH&GP no.29:39-62 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Oil well drilling)

KOPOSOVA, O.B.

Analyzing the efficiency of clay processing operations in the Tuymazy Petroleum Trust. Neft. khoz. 40 no.8:16-20 Ag '62.
(MIRA 17:2)

KOPOSOVA, R. A.

KOPOSOVA, R. A. -- "Contast X-Ray Investigations of the Upper Urinary Tracts of Children," Lenigrad Pediatrics Medical Inst. Leningrad, 1956.
(Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 9, 1956

IZYUMOV, V.N.; KOPOSOVA, T.L.; Prinimali uchastiye: KOMOVA, Z.P.; BUNTOVA, V.I.

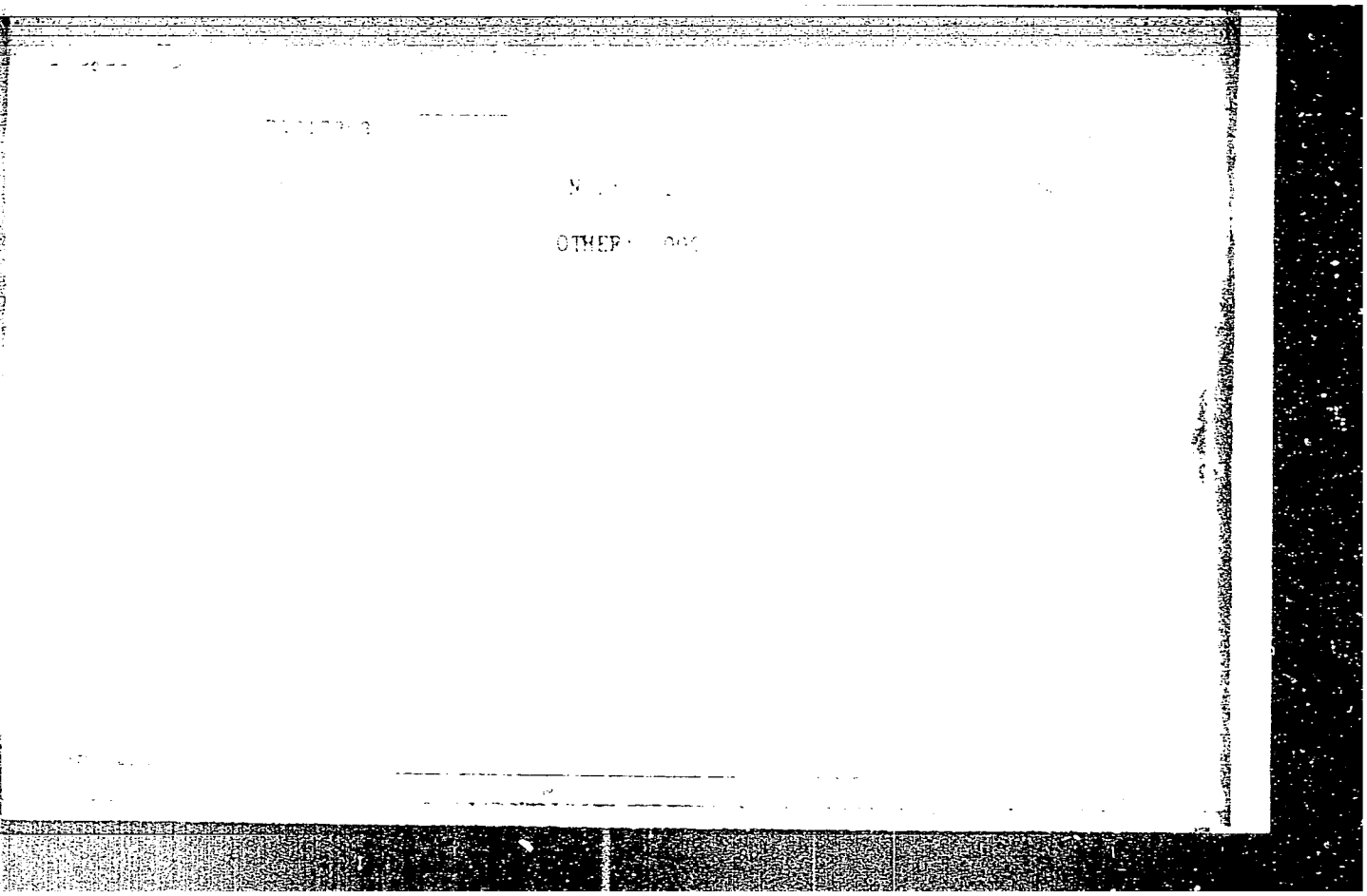
Synthesis of alkyd resins modified by monobasic acids.
Lakokras. mat. i ikh prim. no.5:2-5 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Yaroslavskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut.

L 58570-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWP(f) ...

Arustamov, L. Kh.; Smetnev, ...

...rudovaniya, karbyuratorov i priborov (Scientific ...



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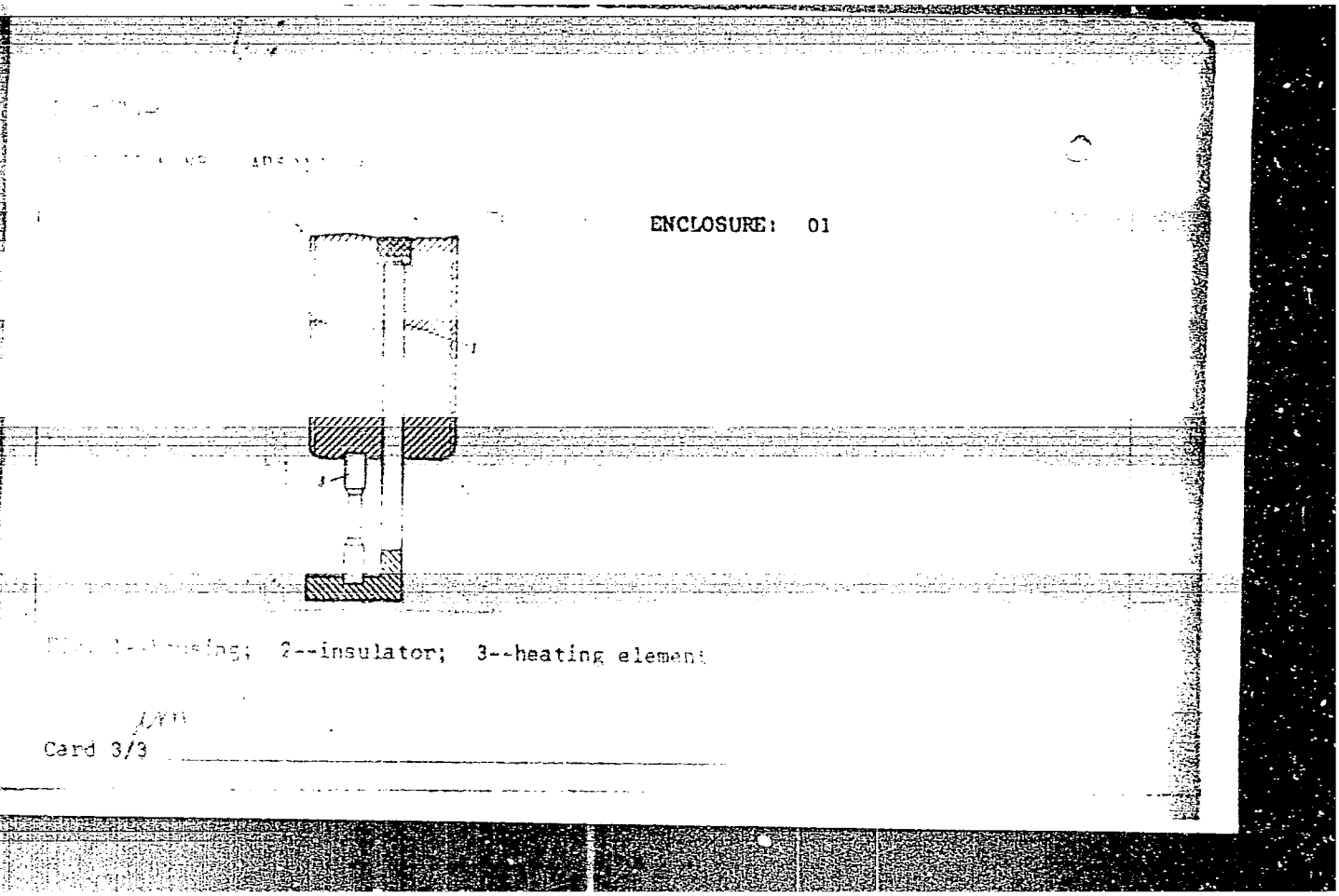

2--insulator; 3--heating elemen

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SOV/112-60-2-4.733

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal Elektrotekhnika, 1960, Nr 2, p 183 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kopotev, A.A.

TITLE: A Pulse Meter With an Inductive Pickup

PERIODICAL: Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, 1958, Nr 6, pp 63 - 68

ABSTRACT: A device designed for studying the exhaust process from a carburetor one-cylinder engine is described. The pickup of the device consists of a trap for exhaust gases of the engine and a membrane appliance sensitive to gas pressure. The deformation of membranes is measured by means of an induction convertor, the signal of which of 1000 cycles frequency is registered by a loop oscillograph. The natural frequency of the mobile system of the pickup is 750 cycles. The device makes it possible to measure the force of pulses of the engine proceeding at a frequency of 100 - 130 cycles with an error of 4 - 6%. Six references.

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E022/E420

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AUTHORS: Kudryashev, L.I. and Kopotev, A.A.

TITLE: Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Instability on the Flow Through Nozzles

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1960, No.3, pp.65-73

TEXT: The present mathematical analysis is based on the theory expounded by Stanyukovich (Ref.3 and 4). The motion being assumed one-dimensional, the equations governing the unsteady flow of a compressible gas are as in Eq.(1), in which w is velocity, τ is time and the other symbols have their usual meaning. These equations may be transformed to read as in Eq.(2) of which the first relation may be integrated, the result being Eq.(8). If the magnitude of w_1 is small compared with w_2, this last relation may be reduced to that of Eq.(9). For the case of steady motion, the corresponding relation is given by Eq.(10). From Eq.(9) and (10), Eq.(11) is obtained. From Eq.(11) it is seen that for the same value of p_2/p_1, the instantaneous velocity in the case of unsteady flow through a nozzle is always higher than the corresponding velocity in steady flow, because $(2\Phi)/(w_o^2)$ is

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Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Instability on the Flow Through Nozzles

always a positive quantity. The corollary to this result must be that in an unsteady flow it is possible to obtain the same velocity as that in a steady flow, even with a somewhat lower pressure ratio p_1/p_2 than that required in the case of steady flow. A similar relation holds also for the critical velocity of the flow. If the flow is adiabatic, the energy equation is Eq.(12) which, when transformed into Eq.(13), can be integrated and thus leads to Eq.(15) or (17). Again if w_1 may be neglected when compared with w_2, the relation simplifies to Eq.(18). As for the critical velocity a^*, this is given by Eq.(19), from which it is seen that because of unsteadiness of the flow the velocity in the subsonic region may attain a higher value than the corresponding critical velocity in the case of steady flow. All these relations do not take into account any frictional losses or entry losses. When these are included, the efflux velocity will be somewhat lower. These losses may be accounted for by velocity coefficients. Consider now the instantaneous dynamic impulse Eq.(20) (F_0 being the exit

Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Instability on the Flow Through Nozzles

area of the nozzle) and relate it to Eq.(11) to obtain Eq.(21). Again the magnitude of the momentum in unsteady flow is larger than its value in the corresponding steady flow. Hence it appears that a turbine working with pulsating pressure may be more effective than a similar turbine working under constant pressure. In practice, the mean values (over a period) are of greater interest than the instantaneous values. Thus considering the mass flow G, it may be expressed in terms of mean values of density and velocity as shown in Eq.(24), and hence the mean value of the momentum is given by Eq.(28). In order to verify these relations, some experiments were carried out on a single-cylinder, four-stroke, air-cooled engine (based on M-11 engine) whose design data are as follows: diameter - 125 mm, stroke - 140 mm, swept volume - 1.72 litres, compression ratio - 5, speed - 1600 rpm, maximum rate of air flow - 75 kg/sec. The exhaust was directed into a tube 500 mm long, to the end of which various nozzles were attached (see Fig.1 and 4). The flow was measured by means of a pulsometer, described in Ref.7, which permits the measurement of the

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Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of the Influence of Instability on the Flow Through Nozzles

instantaneous values of the momentum and also shows their variations on an oscillograph. Simultaneous pressure readings were taken in the tube upstream of the nozzles and in the engine cylinder, and in addition the rate of flow of the air supplied to the engine, the fuel consumption and the power output were measured. The results of these experiments are shown in Fig.2 and 3. The experimental data were then related to the theoretical analysis. For example, in order to determine the function $\phi(\tau)$ (defined by Eq.(7)) pressure diagrams $p = p(\tau)$ were plotted (Fig.1, top diagram) from which by means of graphical differentiation $\partial p/\partial \tau$ were obtained. These were then divided by the corresponding values of $\rho = \rho(\tau)$ and the graph so obtained (middle graph in Fig.2) was integrated graphically to produce $\phi(\tau)$ (bottom graph in Fig.2). Similarly, by relating the theoretical value of $(w_2/w_o)^2$ with the corresponding experimental data, the velocity coefficient $\varphi = (w_{2g})/(w_2)$, i.e. the ratio of the actual efflux velocity to the theoretical efflux velocity, was obtained. This is shown

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KOPOTEV, A. A., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Theoretical and Experimental Investigation of Effect of Non-Stationary-ness on Process of Flow in Drying Nozzles," Kuybyshev, 1961, 11 pp. (Kazan' Aviation Inst.) 180 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 268).

S/262/62/000/023/005/011
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Kudryashev, L.I., and Kopotev, A.A.

TITLE: A theoretical and experimental investigation of the influence of steadiness on the process of outflow from convergent nozzles

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk, Silovyye ustanovki, no.23, 1962, 29, abstract 42.23.140. (Tr. Kuybyshevsk. aviats. in-t, no.12, 1961, 199-222)

TEXT: In designing and operating pulsating gas-turbine chambers theoretical and experimental investigations are required of the process of outflow from the nozzle under pulsating flow conditions. The theoretical part of the work formulates the problem of unsteady motion of gas in the nozzle and gives expressions for the rate of outflow and instantaneous dynamic impulse. Tests were made to check the main theoretical propositions and conclusions and also to assess the influence of the assumptions that were made. Pulsating flow was set up at the nozzle inlet by a single-cylinder piston engine. Three series of tests were made. The first studied the influence of nozzles of

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different diameter on the gas conditions in the cylinder of the piston engine. The second series involved determination of the gas impulse beyond the nozzle and calculation of the flow factor in the gas ducts. The third series elucidated various problems associated with the physical nature of the processes. The experimental equipment is described in detail and also the system of measuring static pressure (pneumo-electric stroboscopic indicator) and the force impulse beyond the nozzle (impulse meter). The tests confirmed the conclusions of the theoretical investigations (in particular, the instantaneous rate of flow under pulsating flow conditions was greater than under steady-state conditions).
7 figures. 12 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOPOTILOV, O.M., insh.; PIVEN', A.M.

Protecting signaling, central control, block system, and telecommunication cables from electrolytic corrosion. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no.10:40-41 O '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1.Nachal'nik laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Tomskoy dorogi (for Piven').

(Electric cables) (Electrolytic corrosion)

KOPOTILOV, O.M., inzh.; PIVEN', A.M.

Arrangement for magnetizing permanent magnets of KR-1 and SKR-1 relays. Avtom.telem. i sviaz' 3 no.12:38 D '59.
(MIRA 13:4)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii signalizatsii i svyazi Tomskoy dorogi (for Piven').
(Electric relays) (Electromagnets)

KOPOTIYENKO, B.G., monter

Our division has been receiving equipment of poor quality.
Avtom., telem.i sviaz 2 no.4:41 Ap '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Pomoshnyanskaya distantsiya signalizatsii i svyazi Odesskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Equipment and supplies)

KOPCTIYENKO, I.M., assistent

Mean coefficients of nonlubkrcated friction for materials used in shoe brakes. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.9:99-106 '58. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Brakes)

KOPOTIYENKO, I.M.

Method of determining the mean coefficients of dry friction for metallic brake shoes. Trudy DKHTI no.10:65-74 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Brakes) (Friction)

KOPOTKOV, N.

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UCHEBNIK KITAYSKOGO YAZYKA (CHINESE LANGUAGE T...TBOOK, BY) B. ISAYENKO, N. KOPOTKOV I SOVETOV-CHEN'. MOSKVA, IZD-VO LITERATURY NA INOSTRANNYKH YAZYKAKH, 1954. 539 p. TABLES.

KOPOVALOV, G. A.

"Luminescence and Electrical Properties of Zinc Oxide"
Tr. Sibirsk. Fiz. -Tekhn. In-ta pri Tomskom Un-te, No 32, 1953, 32-52

Investigated the electrical and optical properties of ZnO (film and powder) as prepared by burning chemically pure zinc in a vacuum. All samples were luminescent at room temperature and exhibited phosphorescence at liquid air temperature. Investigation of the spectra of all samples at +20 and -160° revealed the presence of doublet lines, from which author concludes that the centers of luminescence consist of excess Zn_i ions. Afterglow and temperature extinc tion were explained with E. I. Adirovichis theory (Nekotoryye Voprosy Teorii Lyuminestsentsii Kristallov, Moscow, 1951). The effect of the presence of other metals on the luminescence was also investigated. (RZhKhim, No 3, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 845, 7 Mar 56

SOV/137-57-11-22419

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 11, p 256 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kopovina, G.V.

TITLE: Graphitized Cast Steel and Experiences in the Utilization Thereof (Litaya grafitizirovannaya stal' i opyt yeye primeneniya)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. transp. mashinostroyeniya, 1957, Nr 2, pp 18-24

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of the results of investigation of casting properties and the susceptibility to anneal graphitizing of steels of the following % contents: C 1.25-1.45, Si 1.0-1.35, Mn 0.3-0.5, Ni up to 0.2, Cr 0.08, S 0.04, P 0.03, Cu 0-0.6 and also experiences in the use of this steel for dies and parts of high resistance to wear. The linear shrinkage of the steel is 1.8-2.2%. The fluidity of the steel rises noticeably with rise in C, Si, and Cu contents and with increase in pouring temperature within the 1390-1550°C range. The graphite content in the cast steel is 0.06%. The quantity of graphite changes exponentially with increase in temperature of anneal. Intensive formation and growth of graphite secretions starts at 900°. At 950° the graphite content attains 0.7%, and heating at 1000°

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Graphitized Cast Steel and Experiences in the Utilization Thereof

induces complete decomposition of structurally free cementite. Heating of graphitized steel for hardening results in dissolution of the anneal carbon. The optimum hardening temperature of graphitized steel is 830-850°C. Sections up to 25 mm thick undergo through hardening in oil. Operating tests of punching and drawing dies of graphitized steel, as well as of parts working under conditions of abrasive wear (granulator rings, nozzles for sand blasting) show graphitized steel to have a longer life than the Nr U10, -7Kh3, and -Kh12M steels previously used.

N.K.

KOPOVKIN, M.

Dairying

Organizational work in the fulfillment of the plan, Mol. prom, 13, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Unclassified.

GIRLO, Nikolay Sozontovich; KOPOVOY, Aleksandr Nikolayevich; KAMPMAN, M.A. redaktor; ANDREYEV, S.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Processing slag dumps] Razrabotka shlakovykh otvalov. Khar'kov, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1955. 63 p. (MLRA 8:8)
(Slag)

KOPOVOY, A.N.(Kiev)

Osteoma of the paranasal sinuses. Vest. oto-rin. 18 no.1:48-50 Ja-F '56 (MLRA 9:6)

(PARANASAL SINUSES, neoplasms
osteoma)
(OSTEOMA
paranasal sinuses)

KOPOVOY, A.N.; SHLAYN, B.N.; CHUVIKIN, A.V. (Kiev)

Asymptomatic presence of an aspirated foreign body in the lung during many years. Khirurgiia no.5:74 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)

(LUNGS, foreign bodies,
*prolonged asymptomatic presence)
(FOREIGN BODIES,
*lungs, prolonged asymptomatic presence)

5(1),25(5)
AUTHORS: Klimentov, M. G., Kopovoy, P. M. SOV/64-58-7-14/18

TITLE: Calcination of Bicarbonate With Indirect Steam (Kal'tsinatsiya bikarbonata glukhim parom)

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 7, pp 440-441 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The soda production according to the ammonia method is carried out in some enterprises, among them at the Sterlitamakskiy sodovyy zavod (Sterlitamak Soda Works), on obsolete plants. Drying drums are used which need larger amounts of expensive fuels and have other disadvantages in addition to this. In the above-mentioned branch experiments with drying plants of the dry-box type with indirect steam heating were carried out. The plant is a vertical drum with four heating levels which have a distance of 400 mm from each other. The heating surface was produced by casting a steel tube coil with cast iron and processing the surface on a lathe. Each level has a steam and condensation water tube. The bicarbonate is filled in through the upper opening and the soda through the lower bunker. The mixing is carried out by means of scrapers which secure the same height of the charge at all levels. Steam of 11 atmospheres absolute pressure was used. In the experiments a

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capacity of 320 kg soda/24 hours per 1 m^2 heating surface was attained. It was found that the efficiency of the level driers is higher than that of the drying drums. The power consumption is much lower with the former, and there exists a better possibility of controlling temperature, and the plant can be adjusted to operation in vacuum. With a lower volume required smaller heating surfaces are present and the bicarbonate does not bake together due to the indirect steam heating and does not stick to the levels and scrapers. There are 2 tables.

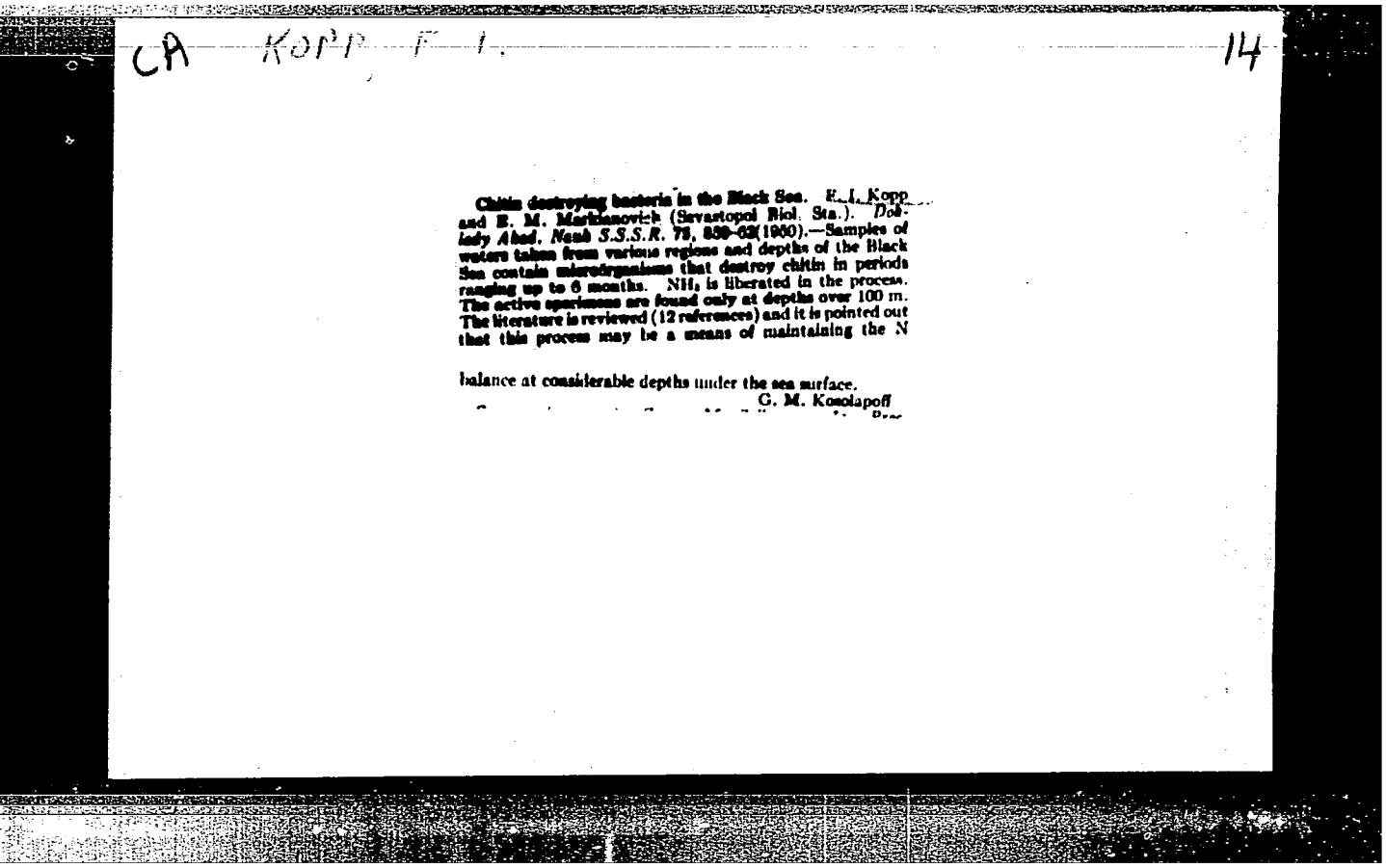
KOPP, Dietrich, dr.

Habitat and flora conditions in the Bugac forest. Erdo 13 no.1:12-19 Ja'64.

1. Potsdami Erdorendezesi es Termohelyfeltarasi Intezet csoportvezetoje, Eberswalde, Nemet Demokratikus Koztarsasag.

KOPP, F. /.

Cited in Vodyanitskiy, V., "Contribution to the Question of the Biological Productivity of the Black Sea," Tr. Zool. in-ta. [Transaction of Zoological Institute], 7, Nos. 2-7, 1941.



CA Kopp F 1

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Chitin destroying bacteria in the Black Sea. E. I. Kopp and E. M. Marfenovich (Sevastopol Biol. Sta.). *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 78, 829–32(1950).—Samples of waters taken from various regions and depths of the Black Sea contain microorganisms that destroy chitin in periods ranging up to 6 months. NH_3 is liberated in the process. The active specimens are found only at depths over 100 m. The literature is reviewed (12 references) and it is pointed out that this process may be a means of maintaining the N balance at considerable depths under the sea surface.

G. M. Kosolapoff

SOV/20-122-3-34/57

AUTHORS: Gindin, L. M., Bobikov, P. I., Kouba, E. F., Kopp, I. F., Rozen, A. M., Ter-Oganesov, N. A., Zagarskaya, N. I.

TITLE: Separation of Metals by the Exchange-Extraction Method (Razdeleniye metallov metodom obmennoy ekstraktsii)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 445-447 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An extraction in connection with an exchange reaction between metals is a very productive method of separation if these metals are in different phases: in an organic phase as salts and aliphatic acids and in an aqueous phase as salts of mineral acids (Ref 1). For this purpose saturated aliphatic acids with 5 and more carbon atoms were used. They fulfill a double function: a) they take part in the formation of the corresponding metallic salts (soaps), and b) they serve as solvents for these soaps being formed. Aliphatic acids are used most properly as solutions in an inactive solvent with a low specific weight. Directions for the preparation of such solutions are mentioned. The exchange reaction between the metals as mentioned earlier can be expressed by the following equation:

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$$({}^{1}Me^{2+})_{aqu} + ({}^{2}MeR_2)_{org} \rightarrow ({}^{1}MeR_2)_{org} + ({}^{2}Me^{2+})_{aqu}; \quad (1)$$

^{1}M and ^{2}M denote the corresponding metals, R - the organic residue of the aliphatic acid $C_nH_{2n+1}COO'$, the indices org and aqu denote the organic and the aqueous phase. The equilibrium constant of the exchange reaction depends on the character of the exchanging metals, as was confirmed by the experiments. Metals with a small pH value ("acid" metals) mainly pass into the organic phase, metals with a high pH value, however, (more alkaline metals) into the aqueous phase. In many cases reaction (1) takes place almost completely (>99%), it may therefore be said that a metal is displaced from the organic phase by another metal. Separation of the metallic salts by means of the reaction mentioned in the title can be carried out from the aqueous as well as from the organic phase. In the first case (Fig 1) the aqueous phase which contains a mixture of salts of two metals is brought into contact with the organic phase in which a salt of an aliphatic acid of a stronger alkaline metal is contained. In the second case the organic phase which contains a mixture of salts of the aliphatic acids is brought into contact with the aqueous phase which contains a salt of a mineral acid of a